



Appendix C. Glossary of Terms

Anaerobic

Occurring in the absence of free oxygen; living in the absence of molecular oxygen; growing in the absence of molecular oxygen (such as anaerobic bacteria); occurring in the absence of molecular oxygen (such as a biochemical reaction).

Botanically Diverse

Stand development stage in which multiple canopies of trees and communities of forest floor plants are evident. Large and small trees have a variety of diameters and heights. Decayed and fallen trees are lacking abundance.

Biodiversity

The relative degree of abundance of wildlife species, plant species, communities, habitats or habitat features in an area.

Biodiversity Pathways

An approach to achieving goals of biodiversity conservation popularized by Andrew Carey, a scientist with the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station, and published in the Washington Forest Landscape Management Project (Carey et al., 1996). The approach applies traditional silvicultural techniques to specific forest management objectives of biodiversity and habitat conservation while also incorporating revenue generation.

Ecoregion

A relatively large area of land or water that contains a geographically distinct assemblage of natural communities with similar broad ecological patterns in vegetation, soils, geology, hydrology, landforms and natural disturbances, such as fire.

Forest Land Planning

DNR's process to develop strategies for its management units that link the broader forest management policies to local conditions and stand-level prescriptions. The process addresses timber harvests and other silvicultural treatments throughout these landscapes over time, enabling forest managers to implement the policies to achieve landscape environmental, economic, and social goals.

Fully Functional

The most structurally complex stand development stage in which the forest stand has culminated in its development of structural complexity and older forest characteristics — as expressed in DNR's *Final Environmental Impact Statement on Alternatives for Sustainable Forest Management of State Trust Lands in Western Washington and for Determining the Sustainable Harvest Level*.

Gene Pool

The totality of all alleles (groups of genes) and all individuals in a particular population.

Gene Pool Reserve

A stand of trees that has been deferred from harvest to conserve for the future native genetic material well-adapted to local conditions.

Habitat Conservation Plan Planning Unit

DNR's management units for forested state lands in the range of the northern spotted owl — as described in the state trust lands Habitat Conservation Plan. The managements units are grouped into three blocks for the purpose of implementing the HCP: the Olympic Experimental State Forest (“implementation block” and a planning unit); five other Western Washington planning units: South Coast, North Coast, Columbia, Straits, and South Puget; and three Eastern Washington planning units: Chelan, Yakima, and Klickitat.

Large Structurally Unique Trees

Large trees with structural characteristics important for wildlife.

Natural Area Preserves

A statewide system of preserves that protect the best remaining examples of native ecological communities and rare plant and animal habitats, established through the state Natural Area Preserves Act of 1972. The NAP network helps ensure that blueprints, or reference sites, of ecosystems and habitats are protected. NAPs include such ecosystems as large coastal high quality wetlands, salt marshes, sagebrush shrub-steppe and oak woodlands, mounded prairies, sphagnum bogs; and they range in size from 8 acres to 3,500 acres. DNR's Natural Areas Program manages about 31,000 acres in 51 NAPs statewide.

Natural Resources Conservation Areas

A statewide system of natural areas that protect outstanding examples of native ecosystems, habitat for endangered, threatened and sensitive plants and animals, and scenic landscapes. NRCAs also offer opportunities for low impact public use. They include coastal and high elevation forests, alpine lakes, nesting birds of prey, and unique plant communities. NRCAs also protect geologic, cultural, historic and archeological sites. DNR's Natural Areas Program manages 30 sites totaling about 88,000 acres in Washington.

Net Present Value

Today's estimate of net value of future income from an investment. It is a parameter used in financial analysis in which all costs / investments (negative values) and revenues (positive values) of a business — for example, a timber harvesting rotation investment period — are first discounted to the present and then summed.

Niche Diversification

A forest stand development stage in which structural complexity is evident and the stand has taken on characteristics of older forests.

Obligate

Relating to a species that is limited in its habitat to specific environmental conditions, or a parasite or pathogen to a specific host.

Old Growth Remnant

Individual trees or groves remaining after a timber harvest, wildfire or other removal of an old growth stand. (*See also* Large Structurally Unique Trees.)

Old Growth (Western Washington)

For state trust lands, defined as forest stands five acres or larger, in the most structurally complex stage of stand development that also is referred to as fully functional with a natural origin date prior to 1850, considered pre-European settlement in the Pacific Northwest.

Riparian Management Zone

An area along streams where specific measures are taken to protect the stream and its functions. The riparian management zone (RMZ) consists of the stream, the adjacent riparian buffer and, where appropriate, a wind buffer to protect the integrity of the managed riparian buffer — designed to maintain / restore processes that influence salmonid habitat quality, and contribute to the conservation of other aquatic and riparian obligate species. Buffers vary according to stream type, location of the flood plain, potential windthrow, and stream width.

Silviculture

The art and science of cultivating forests to achieve objectives — incorporating theory, planning, and practice related to all scales, from forest stands through landscape-wide areas.

Snag

A standing dead tree.

Special Ecological Features

Rare plant and animal species, habitats, and communities that may fill gaps in ecosystem diversity due to limited or no representation in the state's natural areas system. Special ecological features need special management consideration for their long-term survival.

Structurally Complex Stand

A forest in the ‘botanically diverse’ ‘niche diversification’ or ‘fully functional’ stage of stand development. Forests in these phases have varying sizes of trees, understory vegetation and lichen, downed wood and snags, etc.

Sustainable Harvest Level

The volume of timber scheduled for sale from Washington’s state-owned trust lands during a planning decade, as calculated by the state Department of Natural Resources and approved by the Board of Natural Resources.

Sustained Yield

Management of Washington's state trust forests to provide harvesting on a continuing basis without major prolonged curtailment or cessation of harvest.

Traditional Cultural Properties

Specific geographic areas that are associated with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community's history and that are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identify of the community.

Trust Mandate

DNR's legal duty to produce long-term income for the trust beneficiaries. The trust mandate is grounded in four tenets: the prudent person doctrine, undivided loyalty to the trusts, intergenerational equity versus maximizing current income, and avoiding foreclosing future options. Although it is the original and basic foundation for DNR's management of trust lands, the trust mandate must be implemented with respect to other applicable laws and rules as well.

Water Resource Inventory Area

A watershed-based planning unit, defined by the Washington State Department of Ecology. WRIs are determined and defined by drainages to common water bodies. WRIA may be thought of as a contiguous grouping of Watershed Administrative Units.

Watershed Administrative Unit

The basic hydrologic unit used for 'watershed analysis' under the state Forest Practices Act. The Forest Practices program within DNR—in cooperation with the Departments of Ecology, Fish and Wildlife, federally recognized Indian tribes, local government entities, forest land owners, and the public—defines and maps WAUs throughout the state. WAUs generally are between 10,000 to 50,000 acres in size and are discrete hydrologic units.

Wetland Management Zone

A specified area adjacent to Type A and B Wetlands, as defined in WAC 222-16-010. The Zone defines where specific measures are to be taken to protect the wetland functions.

Wetlands

Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to normally support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions such as swamps, bogs, fens and similar areas.

Windthrow

A tree or trees that have been felled, broken off or are leaning due to wind. The terms 'blowdown' or 'windfall' also are used.